touching.

Vandeville.

HERALD SQUARE—S:15—The Rollicking Girl.

HIPPODROME—2—S—A Yankee Circus on Mars and The N-2:15, 8:30-The Heir to the Hoorah. RNUNERHOCKER-8:15-Sergeant Brue.

LYRIC-2, 8:15-Fantana.

MANHATTAN BEACH-8:15-Pain's Fireworks.

MANHATTAN BEACH THEATRE-3-5-Vaudeville.

NEW-FORK ROOF AND WISTARIA GROVE-8:15-When We Are Forty-one.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN-S:30-Warren Concerta.

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Business Notices.

No Relaxation. The stupendous growth in popularity of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE as an advertising medium still centinues.

During the first five months of 1905 THE NEW-YORK DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE Printed

> 458,475 Lines of Advertising (excluding TRIBUNE advertisements more than during the same period of 1904.

This public demand for TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SPACE THE TRIBUNE GET RESULTS. CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN.

New-Dork Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-There were rumors in St. Petersburg that General Kuropatkin had been killed and that General Nogi had cut off 70,000 men; the Japanese advance steadily continues.

Dispatches from many provinces in Russia show Dispatches from many provinces in the first that the insurrection is spreading both in agrarian and urban districts; there were fierce riots at Odessa; Warsaw and Lodz seem to be well under the control of troops; mobilization will begin to-day. —— Russian military experts expenses. begin to-day. — Russian military experts express the belief that retreat is the only course open to General Linevitch; the Japanese, apparently, are able to gain ground in all directions. — Germany, in her reply to the French proposals regarding Morocco, refused to yield a point to France, but the tone of the answer was so conciliatory that it is believed France will accept the Sultan's plan of an international conference. — The Swedish Riksdag elected was so conciliatory that it is believed riance will accept the Sultan's plan of an international conference. — The Swedish Riksdag elected committees to which the Cabinet's proposals to treat with Norway were submitted; the political character of the committees and the tenor of the speeches made indicate that the government will not easily find a pacific solution of the differences. — Something like a national spirit, according to a dispatch from Peking, is being shown by the Chinese in their efforts to extend the boycoit of American goods. — Advices from German Southwest Africa reported the defeat of the rebel chief Norenga after an action lasting fourteen hours.

DOMESTIC.—The condition of Secretary Hay, who is ill at his home in New-Hamoshire, was reported improved. — President Roosevelt arrived at Cambridge, and is taking part in the commencement exercises of Harvard University. — The Senate Judiciary Committee at Albany decided to report without change the Assembly charges against Justice Hooker; the committee found ample authority for the lexislature to remove the justice. — Secretary Taft left New-Haven, where he had participated in the commencement exercises, and joined the President's party in Cambridge.

CURY.—Stocks** were active, and generally.**

dent's party in Cambridge.

Stocks were active and = Two long conferences by the trustees of the Equitable stock control resulted in no selection for vacancies in the board of directors.

—— Kang Tu Wei, head of the Chinese Reform Association, arrived in New-York.

—— E. R. Thomas, horseman and automobilist, bought the Merchants and Traders' Bank. — Decision of court recalls sinking of La Bourgogne Police guarded the graduates of the Mount Vernon High School from molestation by the alumni. — The Interborough company asked permission to extend its lines in

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day Fair, warmer; light north to east winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 70 degrees;

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE office.

See opposite page for subscription rates.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN CRUX. The dispute between France and Germany over Morocco has assumed a new phase, neither more ominous nor more auspicious than the former. At first the question was whether there should be a conference of the powers. Germany asked that there should, and France, under the diplomatic direction of M. Delcassé, was disinclined to assent to it. But, being attacked by domestic factionists with a rancor exceeding that of foreign antagonists, M. Delcassé retired from office, leaving the diplomatic world the poorer, and his successor seemed to acceds to Germany's demands by agreeing to a conference. M. Rouvier did not, however, surrender completely to the strenuous statesman of the Wilhelmstrasse. He said in effect: "We will agree to a conference. But, of course, "you will also agree that it shall not call into question any conventions which we have en-"tered into with other powers, but will consider "all such matters-in Dreyfusian phrase-choses "jugees. Now, with those limitations, or exclu-"sions, will you be pleased to state definitely what the programme of the conference is

There is the present crux of the whole matter; for France courteously but firmly declines to be led into a conference blindfoided, but insists that she shall know in advance the scope of its deliberations and powers; while Germany, with equal resolution, asks that the conference shall assemble with a blank programme to be filled up as pleases the conference itself. The motive of each power in taking its attitude is obvious. France wants to bar out of the conference consideration of her Moroccan compact with Great Britain and Spain. She wants that compact left untouched, and only such topics to be considered as are compatible with its maintenance in full validity. Germany, on the other hand, presumably wants to reopen that comence for their discussion, modification, confirma-

tion or rejection. Something is, doubtless, to be said on each seem to be with France. It is customary, and it certainly seems desirable, to specify in advance the scope and jurisdiction of such a con-

past. The nations which enter a conference ought to know what the conference is for and what the range of its action is to be. Surely there should be some limit of time. If the Anglo-French and Franco-Spanish treaties of last year are to be reopened, is the conference also to go back to the Franco-Moroccan agreement of 1901, and the German claims for indemnity in 1895, and the Spanish settlement of 1889, and the British loan of 1861, and the eral public. Portuguese operations of 1578? There really must be a line drawn somewhere. France asks that it be drawn after the accomplished facts of last year. If Germany wants it drawn the other side of them, so as to include them in the agenda of the conference, it would seem to be desirable for her to say so frankly. Of course, no war is to be anticipated over the affair. France does not want one, and Germany does not, either, especially since Great Britain is obviously intent on standing loyally by her engagements with France. But it would be rleasant to see the matter settled promptly, for the sake. If not of peace, at least of international amity and good feeling.

CRIMINAL LAW REFORMS.

Secretary Taft's indictment of our criminal law system is entitled to serious consideration. In an address before the Yale Law School on Monday the Secretary of War denounced as "a disgrace to our civilization" the perversions of justice which we have allowed to creep into our criminal practice. This is strong language. But does it not embody the growing conviction of all intelligent students of our judicial system that in the criminal courts at least we are sacrificing to less important ends the prompt and reasonable administration of justice?

The chief count brought against our present methods is that they sacrifice essentials to nonessentials. The business of the criminal law is, in Secretary Taft's opinion, to convict and punish the lawbreaker. But the jury system which we have inherited lays more stress on protecting the presumably innocent than on exposing and punishing the presumably guilty. From the point of view of abstract justice It is clear, as Mr. Taft argues, that the jury system contributes more to criminal immunity than it does to social security. Its fundamental assumption-that the accused is entitled to the benefit of every doubt and the advantage of every technicality-is, of course, Inconsistent with the logic of ordinary life. Mr. Taft calls trial by jury an American fetich, and perhaps he would contend that the Latin method of criminal administration is more exact and more scientific. How far he would go in remodelling our practice he does not say. But it is evident from the general tenor of his remarks that the practical defects of the present jury system, in his opinion, far outweigh its

practical benefits. Can we rid ourselves of a criminal procedure which has come to be admittedly ineffective? Apparently public opinion in the United States not prepared for this step. The jury system has its roots too deep in our political and social life. Developed as a protection against governmental oppression, it has long been cherished as one of the safeguards of popular liberty. In a monarchical and aristocratic form of government its value to the non-privileged class is obvious. But in a democracy such as ours its importance as a political guarantee naturally diminishes. It ceases to be a shield against tyranny and oppression and is perverted more and more into a mere dragweight on the administration of prompt and equal justice. It puts an instrument of defence into the hands of the lawbreaker and his advocates which unduly hinders society in its fight against disturbers of the social order.

With all its faults the jury trial will proba bly hold its place in our criminal practice. But the many unessential abuses which have been fastened on it-abuses which Secretary Taft most righteously condemns-cannot be tolerated much longer by the American people. The improper extension of the right of appeal in criminal cases, the constant reversals on trivial technicalities, the limitation of the judge's role in criminal trials to that of a 'mere moderator in a religious assembly"munity to indicted offenders which is a real menace to social security and social development. Mr. Taft advocates an abolition of the taken for granted that Professor Hilprecht himright of appeal in criminal causes and the res- self will be perfectly satisfied with it; but will the facts as well as the law in every criminal and go back to Philadelphia? We doubt it. trial. These reforms and others equally drastic If he has been grossly maligned, why should must be effected, if we are to free our criminal he not be recalled? Will Dr. Peters be connow lies of ineffectiveness and laxity. We can only revive respect for law by strengthening its administration all along the line-by making he processes of justice swifter, surer and more

NO "BAIL GOT EASY."

That was a blithe and joyous scheme which was suggested to the City Magistrates for the quick and easy furnishing of bail for arrested lawbreakers of the automobiling persuasion. It was, in brief, that bail bonds should be furnished wholesale by an insurance or guarantee company, in consideration of premiums paid. and that each automobilist should carry a few of these ready-for-use bail bonds in his pocket to use when needed. No doubt that would be a great convenience to "scorchers," enabling them to proceed on their lawbreaking way with only the minimum of delay. A minute would serve for handing out the ready-made bond, instead of the hour that may now be needed for sending for a bondsman; and in the fifty-nine minutes thus saved what a lot of scorching could be done and how many people might be run down and maimed! Besides, the system would be a source of large profit to the company that furnished the bonds.

Nevertheless, despite these engaging characteristics of it, we are not at all surprised at the action of the magistrates in disapproving the scheme. The question of ball is a serious and important one to lovers of law and order. There is an ineradicable prejudice, not only against "straw bail"-which this proposed arrangement would not be-but also against professional bailing by professional bondsmen which it would be. In the vicious and criminal parts of town certain influential Tammany statesmen have derived rich incomes from the professional giving of bail for dissolute women, sometimes, it is credibly asserted, inciting wholesale arrests of those unhappy creatures in order to "boom" the demand for bail bonds. There are few classes of men in the community who are more righteously regarded with contempt and loathing than they. We shall not, of course, institute a comparison between such men and those who have proposed to issue ball bonds on a mercantile basis for automobile scorchers. But the intrusion of ready made commercialism into the processes of justice is substantially identical in the two

cases. The object of legal procedure is to discourage and not to facilitate lawbreaking. The criminal has his rights, of course, and so has the man who is arrested but not yet convicted or tried. No needless obstacles or hardpact and to submit it to the powers in confer- ships are to be put in their way. But neither should men be so insured against inconvenience or penalty as a result of their lawbreaking as to encourage and embolden them to disregard side, though the preponderance of reason would the law. There can be no doubt that the possession of a supply of ready-for-use bail bonds, with which upon arrest he could immediately regain his freedom, would be to many a reckference. Otherwise there would be danger of less automobilist a direct and potent tempta- cause the local government has not the sense

interminable attempts to reopen the whole tion to lawbreaking. In devising and suggest- or the enterprise to make the water supply ing such an arrangement, men did not have the best interests of automobiling and automobilists at heart. What is needed is not incitement to lawbreaking, nor facility in escaping its consequences, but rather the strongest possible influence, even, if necessary, by menace and restraint, against lawbreaking and for observance of the rules of the road and regard for the comfort, rights and safety of the gen-

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

"Russia," said Danilevsky, "is the only coun-"try that never has had and never will have "any political revolution." As a record of the past, his declaration was true. As a prophecy, the doings of this present year cause it to be regarded with some doubt.

There are, in fact, three well defined revolutionary movements now in progress in Russia. One is led by the Emperor himself. He has declared in the most explicit and determined manner that Russia shall have a constitutional parliament, elected by the people. We must expect him to fulfil that pledge. If he does so, he will effect a revolution. The second movement is that of the zemstvos and such statesmen as Mr. Witte, who are telling the Emperor that unless the autocracy grants the needed reforms the democracy will rise and effect them by force. The third is the violent movement now ominously visible at Lodz and elsewhere in Poland and other parts of the empire.

It is said that a general revolution is impossible in Russia, because of the lack of homogeneity. True, Russia is not homogeneous. It has no national spirit. The village or commune is the unit to which the individual gives allegiance. The empire is a congeries of realms, as the title "Czar of All the Russias" indicates. There are Great Russia, Little Russia, White Russia, the Ukraine, Poland, Finland, the Caucasus, etc., and the people of each differ from those of the others, and are sometimes antagonistic to them. There is, then, little pros-

pect of uniform action by them all. Nevertheless, that same circumstance may be a source of fatal weakness. If all the members of the empire will not rise in revolt together, perhaps they will not stand together in suppressing a revolt. In all European Russia there are about 105,000,000 persons. The largest ethnic division of the empire, Great Russia, has just one-third of them. Poland has about onetenth. All the real Russians united are scarcely three-fourths of the whole. A determined uprising in two or three divisions of the empire might, therefore, be most formidable, because of the lack of unity and coherence among the others.

Under such circumstances, the possibility of revolution in Russia is scarcely to be dismissed to-day as confidently as it was by Danilevsky.

IS HILPRECHT VINDICATED?

More than three months ago grave charges were made by Dr. John P. Peters, of this city, a well known Assyriologist, against Professor Hilprecht, of the University of Pennsylvania, relative to writings of the latter about the ancient city of Nippur. The most important accusation was that the evidence adduced in favor of the theory that a library had been unearthed in the vicinity of the Temple of Bel was inadequate. Some of the objects cited to sustain that supposition, it was asserted, had been found in other places than the one to which Dr. Hilprecht had assigned them in his books. Here was raised a question of literary honesty which was rather personal in character. The imputation of retaining objects which did not belong to him was of a similar nature, and bore only indirectly on the main issue. So great was the sensation excited by these allegations that four officers of the university resigned, and after a month had elapsed the trustees of the institution decided to hold an investigation Whether this was conducted in a thoroughly judicial spirit or not we shall not undertake to say. Another question which need not be discussed is whether or not the inquiry could have been completed sooner. It is sufficient for present purposes to note that the committee has these innovations in American procedure have just reported that Dr. Hilprecht was innocent converted hundreds of prosecutions into "a on every count of the indictment, and the full "mere game, in which the defendant's counsel board of trustees adopted this verdict unan-"play with loaded dice." They give an im-

It is permissible, nevertheless, to consider the effects of this formal vindication. It may be procedure from the reproach under which it | vinced that he made a mistake? We fancy not. How about the Oriental scholars who have observed the discussion in the newspapers and who want to know the real truth about Nippur? Will their confidence in Dr. Hilprecht's accuracy be restored? And will the four persons

FIRE AND WATER.

Insufficient pressure of the water supply caused much trouble this week at three fires, in this city. The same thing has often occurred before. There is water enough, but it does not flow through the mains with sufficient in Biographylle!

Something is always quite certain to happen—They're moving or eating or dancing or scrappin—Oh, never, no never, you catch 'em a nappin' Oh, never, no never, you catch 'em a nappin' force. As a result, property is destroyed, the city is menaced with widespread conflagrations and-worst of all-brave and efficient firemen risk and sometimes lose their lives in vain. If work on the new Croton Dam and the Jerome Park Reservoir had been pushed with decent energy, the city would not now be in this disgraceful and dangerous plight. Especially is the Jerome Park Reservoir needed to give us an ample supply close at hand and at a sufficient elevation to afford reasonable pressure in the

There is, of course, the danger that with increased pressure many mains would burst, as many have already done, flooding the subway and filling the streets with destructive torrents. If so, that would be only another indictment of the wretched maladministration which has permitted the most important public works of the city to fall into disrepair. It is a suggestive comment upon the local government that at this moment work is being begun upon the Cross River Dam which will cost an immense sum of money (and incidentally give contractors handsome profits), but which will probably never be of the slightest value to the city, while the most urgent duties of the local distributory service are neglected. The Jerome Park Reservoir should have been finished long ago, miles of city mains should have been relaid and enlarged and a large part of the auxiliary salt water system should have been installed. These things would have been done had Tammany Hall given us an honest and efficient ad-

ministration. It is true that Mayor McClellan has given his attention to the matter and is moving with commendable energy. But we have not observed that he is supported in such works by the Tammany contingent with any zeal that promises achievement. There was some fuss over the monstrous ignorance displayed by the Water Department when the Park-ave, main burst and deluged the subway the other day. But we have no assurance that the next accident will not show a repetition of that ineptness and inefficiency. It is a monstrous thing that, with a fine and ample water supply close at hand and with the best fire department in the world, New-York should constantly be in danger of widespread conflagrations, simply be-

Gaynor and Greene have lost another appeal in the Canadian courts. Life to these interesting exiles seems to be one sprightly round of losing litigation.

Speaker Cannon has been beaten in a footrace by one of his feminine constituents. There is nothing faster on the prairies than "Uncle Joe," however, when it comes to a sprint on the Congressional cinder paths.

New-Jersey has extended her corporation laws to America's insular possessions. The tender solicitude of the Mother of Corporations for her children who pay her taxes for her is

Even the Pacific Coast is beginning to see that its extreme attitude toward the Chinese and the Japanese is against its own interest. The growth in wealth and population of the Coast States will be rapid or slow in proportion to trade with the Orient-a fact that the Portland Chamber of Commerce, at least, understands.

The drowning season opens ominously. Sunday's list of deaths in New-York waters was a long one, and there were many other incidents which came close to being tragic. The folly of jumping into deep water before learning to swim, of going into the water immediately after a hearty meal and of trying how much a boat can be rocked without upsetting it really ought to be evident to all. But there seem to be some persons to whom not even an axiom appeals with convincing force.

Rioters in Russia have a way of breaking into vodka shops, and after liberal refreshment killing everybody in sight. Here certainly is a field for Carrie Nation, who might persuade the Muscovites to limit their activity simply to smashing.

The Democrats of Ohio are to hold a State convention to-day and decide whether they will play another season or not under the Tem L Johnson circus tent. It looks like "circus tent or nothing" for the diminishing and impover-, ished Buckeye faithful.

Warsaw follows Lodz, and all Poland follows Warsaw. The situation is menacing to the Russian government, and is deplorable from the general point of view. For while the insurgents are nominally fighting against the Russian government, that government is the only one they have ever known, and so they are raising the red flag of anarchy against all government. The circumstance illustrates vividly the great evil of bad government, which not only oppresses its subjects, but also in their minds casts discredit upon government in general, good as well as bad.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Judge Dana, of the Shawnee District Court, says "The Kansas City Journal," enjoined a man at Sil ver Lake from keeping a jack in town, because it disturbed the town loafers by braying. The town loafers must be protected from annoyance

HAD COLIC SOME. There once was a babe who was frolicsome,
And people said, "Isn't he rollicksome!"

"Ah, yes!" said his dad,
With a smile that was said,
"We frolic each night—for he's collesome!"

—(Cleveland Leader.

'The Washington Post" relates that recently a letter was received at the Treasury Department addressed, "Uncle Sam, Washington, D. C." It reads Please find in close 05ct. For which I want you to tell me the side of the nickel is heads and what is tails. Use nickel for postage in return." The department replied that there was no "head or tail" officially, but an "obverse and a reverse side." The writer was told to toss a coin and take his choice, and the nickel was deposited in the Treasury.

A young woman who boarded a crowded streetcar going west, in Market-st., the other afternoon, paid such attention to the conductor's assurance that there was "plenty of room up front!" that she finally made her way to the little space near the front door. There she clung to a strap, and every now and then swayed and lurched in sympathy with the jerks the motorman was administering to the vehicle. Once she half stumbled over the feet of a crusty looking man who was sitting down, and her apology did not seem to mitigate the severity with which he glared at her. Soon the same thing happened again, and not long afterward a third time. Then the old man slowly drew his feet in, as if he might be going to offer the girl his seet.

A quack doctor whose treatment had evidently toration of the court's power to comment on he be persuaded to withdraw his resignation led to the death of his patient was examined sternly by the coroner. "What did you give the poor fellow?" asked the coroner.

> "You might just as well have given him the aurora borealis," said the coroner. "Well, sir, that's just what I was going to give him when he died."

IN BIOGRAPHVILLE. who had been associated with him in the management of the museum of the university, but who resigned last March, feel that they have misjudged him? Perhaps, and perhaps not.

The people are ever upon the move in Biographville!

All sorts of contortions they dearly love in Biographville!

With a glimmer and shimmer and notable jerk they augh and they grieve, they sport and they work. work,
(In all of which humor's supposed to lurk!)
In Biographyllie!

They're frequent of gesture and facial expression In Biographyllie!

They're filled with the idea they're devilish funny In Biographville!
To me they're as dry as a herring or tunny In Biographville!
I would they were all in Vesuvius's crater, Or sunk in a cavity several times greater, The asses, the parodies on human "nater" In Biographville!

New Velcens Times Deposit

ceived a surprise recently, according to Times" of that city. He helped a woman on at a downtown corner, and was about to signal to go ahead, when she called: "Wait a minute, please, conductor!"

-(New-Orleans Times-Democrat.

The man in the uniform hesitated. The woman was in front of one of the mirrors in the sides of the car "fixing" her hair. Just as he was about to reach for the belicord again, she came toward the back platform.

"Let me off, please," she said. "I just wanted to put my hair up a little better." Then she stepped from the car, smiling sweetly. As to Miss Methusaleh.-Methusaleh-Just

word with you, young man.

His Daughter's Suitor-What is it, sir?

Methusaleh-You have been calling on my daughter one hundred years now, and I want to know if you mean business.—(Puck.

Visitors to Montreal will recall with pleasure the charming park of that city on St. Helen's Island, in the midst of the St. Lawrence. island belongs to the Militia Department of the Dominion government, and Montreal's use of it as a park has been only of a temporary character. liable at any time to termination. The department, however, finding that the island is too small for its intended use, has decided to sell it to the city of Montreal, and hence the romantic city by St. Lawrence will be assured of the perpetuity of its beautiful park, which is one of the faires islands of a river famed for its Thousand Isles.

Pleasant Relief.—Mrs. Spenders—George, I've got lots of things I want to task to you about—. Mr. Spenders—Glad to hear it, my dear. Usually you want to talk to me about lots of things you haven't got'but must have.—(Philadelphia Press. A London undertaker, summoned for deby the

other day, told the magistrate that the holidays were coming and he would be able to pay after "Cheerful holiday prospect!" remarked the judge. Knew All About Shirring .- "I think," said the patron of the cheap restaurant, "I'll take shirred eggs."
"Aw, g'on!" cried the new waitress, "Quit kid-

"Aw, g'on!" cried the new waitress, "Quit kiddin' me."
"What?"
"Aw, you can't fool me. I used to be a seamstress, and I guess I know it ain't possible to make gathers or tucks in an egg."—(Catholic Standard and Times.

About People and Jocial Incidents.

THE CABINET.

IFROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]
Washington, June 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw and the Misses Shaw have gone to Camden, Me. Mrs. Shaw and her daughters will remain until fall, but the Secretary will

be gone only about a week.

Miss Hitchcock, eldest daughter of the Secretary of the Interior, and Mrs. Hitchcock left Washing ton to-day for Dublin, N. H., the summer home of her parents. Miss Margaret Hitchcock intended to go this morning with her sister, but has decided to remain in Washington until her parents leave here, on July 6, when they will all meet at Westmere.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Harvard and Yale divided the attention of a cor siderable element of New-York society yesterday The President's presence at Harvard for the con mencement celebrations naturally attracted a large number of New-York alumni, while the Yale-Har vard baseball match at New-Haven brought trainful after trainful of spectators from the city, to witness a giorious game of which a description will be found elsewhere

Two weddings of social note are set for to-day One is that of Miss Amy Phipps, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Phipps, to Lord Wimborne's younger son, Captain the Hon. Frederick Guest of the Royal Horse Guards, in London. The ceremony in St. George's, Hanover Square, will be followed by a reception given at Brook House, Park Lane, which the parents of the bride have rented for the season,

The other marriage is that of Cameron Blaikie o Miss Cornella Millar, at Trinity Church, East Orange, N. J. Stephen Van Rensselaer, who is engaged to marry Miss Marion Farlin, of Eliza beth, N. J., will be one of the ushers. The others will be Edward G. Kemp, George Benjamin Hay and Samuel Babcock Millar. Stewart Blaikie will be the best man and Miss Corinne Millar her sister's only bridal attendant. After the ceremony a reception will be given by the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Babcock Millar, at their place at East Orange.

Out at Tuxedo a new bridge club has been organized, with Mrs. Alfred Kessler, Mrs. Charles Henderson, Miss Varnum, Mrs. Daniel T. Worden and Mrs. John Foster among its members

no truth in the story that he returned from abroad last week. This is his first trip across the Atlant

this year Others salling yesterday were J. Coleman Dray ton and his young son, D. O. Mills, Mrs. George W. Kerap, with Miss Kemp, and John and Le Roy

Mrs. Albert Gallatin and the Misses Gallatin have

eft Lenox, and are at their cottage at North East Harbor, Me. James J. Van Alen is expected the day after to-

morrow at Newport for a brief stay before sai Dr. and Mrs. Louis Fougeres Bishop, of No. 51 West 55th-st., leave New-York at the end of the

week for York Harbor, Me.

Mrs. William R. Travers, who has gone abroad as purchased a tract of land at Roslyn, where she intends to build a cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic M. Davies will spend the summer at Newport, where they will occupy the

Julien T. Davies cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Julius Field Gerow, of McDonough

st., Brooklyn, are going abroad, and sall on the

Noordam, July 5, to be absent until October. SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Newport, R. I., June 27 .- There was little going on in the cottage colony to-day, the only social affairs being dinners given this evening by Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow and Mrs. J. F. Pierson, jr. This afternoon the cottagers gathered at the Casino to witness the flower show, which was the best ever given by the Horticultural Society.

The announcement was made to-day that Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, of Washington, had rented Beaulieu, the William Waldorf Astor villa, for the season, from Cornelius Vanderbilt, who has a long lease of the place, and who will not come

to Newport this summer. Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson arrived to-day at their cottage for the summer. Mrs. John Nicholas Brown has gone to Buffalo for a visit. Her new villa will not be ready for

occupancy until late in the autumn Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. McKean have arrived at Pinard cottage No. 3 for the season. Mrs. Charles Hall, Mrs. E. J. Tinker, F. C. Ma-

Colonel John Jacob Astor sailed yesterday for boney, Mr. and Mrs. McKean and Miss G. White Europe on board the Kronprinz Wilhelm. There is honey, Mr. and Mrs. McKean and Miss G. Whipple

His Condition.

Newbury, N. H., June 27 .- The condition of Secretary Hay continued favorable to-night, after a comfortable day. Dr. Fred L. Murphy, of Boston, who came here on a special train Sunday, but returned home yesterday came back this afternoon and remained at the Secretary's home to-night. Dr. Scudder, of Boston, who also arrived on Sunday, went to Boston to-day, but will return here to-morrow. Dr. Scudder said just before his departure that the Secretary had passed a pleasant and comfortable day. The cold, wet weather has proved a slight drawback, but notwithstanding this, Mr. Hay's condition has improved noticeably since Sunday night. Mrs. Hay felt greatly encouraged today, and sent a telegram to Payne Whitney, her son-in-law, instructing him and Mrs. Whitney to sail for Europe as they intended.

Mr. Hay passed a comfortable night, and this morning was resting quietly, much refreshed from the night's sleep. Although his sleep was intermittent, he gained considerable strength. It was not believed, however, that he would be about as soon as had been anticipated. The arrival of a nurse and a physician, Dr. Jackson, from Boston, in the night, was a result of the belief that Mr. Hay would undoubtedly need the most careful nursing and medical attention. The family does not, however, apprehend any danger, but the attack of uræmia of Saturday, following a period of illness for which Mr. Hay went abroad for treatment, weakened the Secretary's physical power, and at least made it necessary that he remain quietly in bed for several days.

Among the many telegrams received was the following from President Roosevelt to Mrs. Hay: I cannot but be concerned about your telegram, but am entirely confident that the trouble is but evanescent.

Washington, June 27 .- Mr. Babcock, private secretary to Secretary Hay, received the following dispatch from Mrs. Hay to-day:

Mr. Hay passed a most comfortable night. His condition is improving hourly. He expects to be up in a day or two.

MR. AND MRS PAYNE WHITNEY SAIL, On the receipt of a telegram yesterday announcing the improved condition of Secretary Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney decided not to postpone their trip abroad and salled on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. Mr. Whitney, who is Secreary Hay's daughter, will accompany her husbar n automobile Lip. Lail give months, through nee and Italy. Mr. While, will use a French which he intends to purchase in Paris.

HILPRECHT VERDICT NOT SINCERE.

Investigation by University Attacked by the Rev. J. P. Peters.

The Rev. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam-ave, and 99th-st., commenting on the action of the committee of the University of Pennsylvania which acquitted Dr. Herman N. Hilprecht of the charge of falsely reporting to the university the discovery by him of a library at Nippur, said last night:

Nippur, said last night:

The committee really made no investigation. It did what it set out to do, which was to vindicate Dr. Hiprecht, on the ground that the honor of the university was dependent on that action.

It seems to me that the aim of the university should have been to get at the truth in the controversy over the Nippur tablets. The university found itself in a hole, it could not retain Dr. Hilprecht, and yet could not, from its standpoint, impeach his report of his discoveries as certified to the university. The committee proceeded arbitrarily; it constituted itself a court, accepting and rejecting testimony as it pleased. The verdict of the case, as the investigation was not sincerely conducted.

PLASTER CAST OF JEFFERSON.

Workmen Make Replica of D'Angers Statue in City Hall. Within plain view of hundreds of people, who

passed in and out of the City Hall yesterday employes of the Henry-Bonnard Bronze Company made a plaster cast mould of the Thomas Jefferson statue by David D'Angers, which for years has stood against the rotunda railing on the second floor of the City Hall. Ex-Congressman Jefferson M. Levy has ordered a replica of the statue for a French museum which is making a collection of the works of D'Angers.

The artist in 1873 made for the federal government a statue in bronze, and this is in Washington. The original plaster cast was turned over to this city. It represents Jefferson in a standing position with a scroll of the Declaration of Independence in his hand. The workmen a few days ago covered the

statue with modelling clay, and over this put plaster coating or shell. The plaster shell was taken off in sections and the clay lining removed. Then the sections of the statue were reassembled, and into it was poured a compo-sition like glue. As soon as this hardened there was a perfect mould ready for the reception of

GERMAN EMPRESS GOES TO KIEL. Berlin, June 27.—The Empress, having fully recovered from her recent indisposition, started for Kiel this evening to witness the close of the regatta. Her majesty will join the Emperor to-mor-row on board the Hohenzollere.

SECRETARY HAY GAINS. | LAW SHIELDS CRIMINAL.

Doctors Give Favorable Reports of Jerome Agrees with Taft's Criticism of Appellate Courts.

District Attorney Jerome, in commenting yesterday on Secretary Taft's criticism of the administration of the criminal law before the Yale Law Shool, said:

In my opinion Secretary Taft put his finger on the one sore spot of the administration of the criminal law. We find here that the one on the one sore spot of the arminist the criminal law. We find here that the one great difficulty is that the judges of the appellate courts are usually without great experience in criminal law. My belief is that the law is often so interpreted by the appellate courts as to be a shield for the criminal rather than a protection for the innocent. Secretary Tafte is certainly right when he

points out the absurdity of allowing a defendpoints out the absurdity of allowing a defend-ant to take the witness stand but not making this compulsory. How absurd it is to have a defendant sit by during his trial and speculate on the People's case. Then, if he finds it weak, he can stay off the witness stand and feel safe, but, if he feels he can beat it by taking the stand, he goes on in his own defence. How much better it would be to allow the prosecu-tion to call him if he did not want to take the stand.

stand.

Is it not absurd that a lawyer of twenty-five years' experience, mostly in the practice of criminal law, after being taken before the grand jury and interrogated as to who is guilty of a crime, may, because the grand jury indicted him, have the indictment set aside on the ground that his constitutional rights have been invaded and that he had been forced to be a witness against himself? Yet a number of upright, able judges told us that it is the law. Other judges, equally upright and able, say it is not the law. But the very conflict of authority shows how far removed is the law from the wants and needs of a community like ours.

Another point is that if an important witness in a criminal trial is in Jersey City his testimony cannot be had unless he comes to this city. Yet in a civil suit for a paitry \$100 his testimony Is it not absurd that a lawyer of twenty-five

cannot be had unless he comes to this city in a civil suit for a pairry \$100 his test can be taken by deposition.

DAUGHTER BORN TO NORFOLK.

Lord Edmund Talbot Still Heir to Premier British Dukedom. London, June 27 .- The Duchess of Norfolk gave

birth to a daughter to-night. This is an interesting happening in view of the succession to the premise dukedom of the kingdom, to which Lord Edmund Talbot, brother of the duke, is still heir pre-The Duke of Norfolk was married February 15.

1904, to the Hon. Gwendolen Mary Constable Maxwell, eldest daughter of Lord Herries, H. S. WHITE MONUMENT UNVEILED.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 27.-The monument erected by Syracuse citizens in honor of Hamilton S. White, cousin of former Ambassador

Andrew D. White, was unveiled with full ceremonies to-day. Justice Frank H. Hiscock, of the Appellate Division, Fourth Department, was the orator. Mr. White was the best known volunteer fireman in the country, contributing largely to the local department. He occupied the position of honorary assistant chief of Syracuse for years. He died on March 13, 1899. n the effects of smoke inhaled at a fire h was fighting. FOUND TWO CENTS; REWARD, ONE CENT.

It would be difficult to argue any member of the

staff of Bellevue Hospital into the belief that honesty is not the best policy. James Brady, valet to Dr. M. S. Gregory, acting superintendent, is sure of Dr. M. S. Gregory, acting superintendent, is sure of this. The servant, while strolling along the street on Monday, saw a fat-looking il-ckethook lying on the sidewalk. He picked it up and inspected its contents. He found inside an order for groceries made out in the name of a woman living in East 41st-st., together with two cents. The owner's address was on the order for groceries, and, without loss of time, the finder returned the pecketbook. He forgot the incident. Next morning, much to his surprise, there came to him in the hospital mail a scented envelope addressed in feminian handwriting. He eagerly opened the missive, and out rolled a copper cent, good United States money. The note dwelt at some length upon the beauties and benefits of honesty.

TO SUCCEED THE REV. J. H. DARLINGTON. The Rev. William Sheafe Chase, chaplain of St. Paul's School in Garden City, and an honorary canon of the Cathedral, has accepted the call to become rector of Christ Episcopal Church, in Bedford-ave. Williamsburg, to succeed the Rev. James H. Darlington, who was recently appointed Bishop of Harrisburg. The new rector, it was announced, will assume his duties on September 1.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day on the Potsdam are:

Travellers who arrived yesterday on the Noor dam were: Mrs. J. J. de Vries. Mrs. M. H. Sherman. Miss Eleonore D. Harris. G. C. Meyers.

Travellers who arrived yesterday on the Bremen Colonel James Bacon.
Mr. and Mrs. Van Hilliard Conrad Willmann

On the Mesaba, which arrived yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. W. Francis. Norman M. McDonaid. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bright. Mrs. L. H. Talbot

Passengers who arrived yesterday on the Zee Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Alex-R. H. Murray.
ander. Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Dunley Henry C. Harden.

Passengers sailing to-day on the Sardegna are Mrs. Sidney Andrews, Professor and Mrs. D. D. The Rev. J. W. Malone Van Allen